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Marshal Smuts Dead at Eighty

PRETORIA, Wednesday (Reuter). — The late Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts will be given a funeral with full military honours on Friday, the Prime Minister's office announced here.

Prime Minister Daniel Malan ordered the state funeral after General Smuts' family expressed themselves in favour of it. The funeral service will be held in Pretoria and cremation will take place at Johannesburg later that day.

Shortly before he collapsed and died on Monday night the Field Marshal listened to a radio news bulletin on his health. When the broadcast ended, he turned to his wife and friends and joked: "Well, now the world knows how I am getting on."

He had just returned from his second drive to the country. He had been out both in the morning and afternoon and had travelled nearly 100 miles.

His doctor said it was his "best day for three or four weeks."

Dies Quickly
After dinner that night, he went into his bedroom, accompanied by his two daughters and Dr. Louis Macdonald. They had started helping him off with his shoes, when he suddenly slumped forward in collapse and died within ten minutes.

Behind the story of General Smuts' battle for health during the last three months lies another story of a desperate attempt to prolong the Field Marshal's life by keeping from him the knowledge that he was suffering from a chronic heart ailment — coronary thrombosis.

Soon after the General fell ill at the end of May within five days of his 80th birthday, doctors diagnosed this complaint. At the same time he developed pneumonia. All he was told was that he had pneumonia. Doctors and his family decided to withhold the full details to give him a better chance in his dauntless fight for life.

Despite the most stringent precautions to keep the secret from the outside world, it became known to newspaper reporters at a time when the General was most critically ill. But the news was withheld by newspapers at the special request of the family.

Heart Strain
Last week his heart strain was said to have reappeared after his protracted influenza attack.

General Smuts played no part in the recent elections in South Africa where his greatest political adversary, Prime Minister Malan, and the Nationalists Party, won an overwhelming victory to back up their slender majority.

At the time he made his only political announcement, since his illness. In a message to the voters he attacked Dr. Malan's policy in withholding information from the U.N. about the administration of the former German colony.

Egypt Trying to Dissuade India from Recognizing Israel

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday (Reuter). — Azam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, said that Egypt was endeavoring to dissuade India from recognizing Israel.

The newspaper "Al-Zaman" said that the Egyptian Government had sent India a memorandum claiming that India's possible reason for recognizing Israel — maintenance of international peace — had no basis in view of the alleged expulsion of 4,000 Arabs from Israel recently.

The paper said that Egypt had told India she expected a disturbance of the peace to result from India's recognition of Israel, as this would encourage Jews to further aggression.

The memorandum asked India to "reconsider the decision and wait until Israel's attitude towards the Arab refugee question had been clarified."

Mustafa Nozar Bey, Egyptian War Minister, charged

Jordan Complains To Lie on Israel Border 'Invasion'

The ploughing by Israel farmers several weeks ago of a square kilometre near the Hydroelectric Station in the Jordan Valley, under the terms of the Rhodes agreement, has become the basis of a Jordanian complaint to the U.N.

The note of the Jordan Foreign Minister, Shureiki Pasha, to the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie, complained of "the invasion of Jordan territory by Israel Army units." He demanded that the incident, which "forms a direct threat to peace," be submitted to the Security Council immediately.

"Four hundred troops were involved, 300 of whom have already been withdrawn," Radio Ramallah has asserted.

It is understood that the area in question is a strip of land near the junction of the Jordan and Yarmuk Rivers, awarded to Israel under a map signed at the Rhodes Armistice talks.

A copy of the map, signed by Sigmund Abeof, Moshe Dayan for Israel and by Colonel Jundi for Jordan, is deposited at U.N. Headquarters at Government House in Jerusalem. Other copies are with the two governments and with the U.N. Secretary in Lake Success.

Riley's Report
It is learned that the matter was raised by Jordan spokesmen at a meeting of representatives of the two sides at Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem last week. The Israel delegate, it is understood, said that Israel was prepared to have the matter discussed at a Mixed Armistice Commission meeting.

It was proposed that representatives be sent to U.N. Headquarters to inspect the map and the signatures.

General William Riley, the U.N. Chief of Staff, told The Jerusalem Post last night that he had submitted a report to the U.N. Secretary General on the Jordanian complaint. He explained that the matter had not been investigated by the M.A.C. since the complaint had been lodged by Jordan with it.

In its complaint to the U.N., Jordan accused Israel of forcing the map to justify her acts of "aggression." INA reports, Shureiki Pasha claimed that "Jewish armed forces in a surprise action, violated the northern frontiers of Jordan" and occupied Jewish territory near the hydroelectric works. The date of the alleged action was not given.

Attack Claimed
An Arab News Agency report from Cairo claimed that Israel troops began to attack on August 27. The Arab Legion drove the Israeli forces back, but they regained their ground on the following day, it was said. The A.N.A. report asserted that the alleged action was intended to "threaten Jordan's security, and her sources of natural wealth, by controlling the confluence of the Jordan and Yarmuk Rivers."

Shureiki Pasha's cable went on to say that Jordan "ordered the reinforcement of its garrison in that area as soon as it was apprised of the incursion, with the view to meet aggression by force, should that persist."

Third Claim
This was the third announcement of this nature made by the Minister in ten days, and brought the total of Arabs said to have been expelled to over 6,000. The question is to be raised before the U.N. Security Council.

Nozar Bey said he was meeting Ibrahim Faraj Bey, Acting Egyptian Foreign Minister, Major-General William E. Riley, U.N. Chief of Staff, and Major-General Howard Kennedy, Chief of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency.

"Al Mieri," the Watlist (government party) newspaper said the refugees arrived at El Arish "tired and with very few personal possessions."

(It was reliably learned in Tel Aviv tonight that no major expulsions had taken place recently in the Negev.)

Schacht Acquitted On Nazi Charge
LUENEBURG, Wednesday (AP). — Hjalmar Schacht, former president of Hitler's Reichbank, was acquitted today of charges of Nazism.

The acquittal was announced by a German denazification court after a three-week trial. The prosecutor had demanded his classification as a minor Nazi offender. The 72-year-old financial wizard has been in and out of courts ever since the war.

After he was acquitted of war crimes by the Allied Tribunal at Nuremberg, the Germans started prosecuting him on charges of being an active Nazi. Every verdict, whether he was acquitted or convicted, has been appealed. It was his fifth appearance before a denazification court.

U.K. Halts M.E. Arms Supplies

By JON KIMCHE, ONA Correspondent

LONDON, Wednesday. — The British Government has formally informed the Governments of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Israel that pending completion of a survey of Britain's defence commitments which is presently being conducted by Britain's defence chiefs, all contracts and all further buying of military equipment and arms of all kinds has been temporarily suspended.

The Foreign Office today drew attention to Prime Minister Attlee's statement in Commons yesterday that while Britain has allies in the Middle East and must keep the closest watch on her position there, she must at the present time give increasing attention to the defence of the West. Accordingly Mr. Attlee explained during the past few weeks that the government "has been re-examining the whole matter in light of the international situation and of Britain's needs."

Priority List
The Foreign Office particularly stressed Mr. Attlee's conclusion that in the future Britain's own needs and those of her Atlantic Pact allies and the Commonwealth will receive priority over all previous commitments.

Reports from Cairo indicate that Britain told the Egyptian authorities that until the survey is completed no further deliveries can be made of jet aircraft, Centurion tanks and radar equipment. Similarly, equipment destined for Iraq and Jordan has also been held up. The Israel Government has also been informed that because of this temporary ban Britain is presently unable to conclude any contracts for arms sales.

It is understood here that both the French and American governments have been taking parallel action.

There is no indication how long this ban will last but the official view is that any new shipment of arms will have to wait until the survey is made. The Foreign Office emphasized that there was no general ban and that the present measure was purely temporary.

NEW VENIZELLOS GOVT
ATHENS, Wednesday (AP). — Liberal leader Sophocles Venizelos and his coalition government were sworn-in at noon at the Palace today.

Envoy's Bring New Year Greeting

HAKIRYA, Wednesday. — Representatives of 15 nations maintaining relations with Israel called upon Acting President Yosef Sprinzak at the President's office here on Monday on the eve of the holiday to convey New Year's greetings.

The Soviet Minister, M. Pavel Ivanovich Yershov, who is Acting Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps in the absence of U.S. Ambassador James Mc Donnell, formally extended to the State of Israel wishes for "happiness and prosperity." The Acting President returned the greetings and said he wished to see amity, peace and prosperity restored to the entire world.

In accordance with the customary regime, the Acting President, Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett, the foreign diplomats and Israeli officials were lounge suits. The Belgian Minister, M. J.E.S. Dubois and the Attaché of the Legation, M. A.M. Turine, were the only diplomats dressed formally.

The Soviet Minister delivered his brief greeting in Russian. It was translated into French and then Hebrew by the Chief of Protocol, Dr. Michael Simon. Mr. Sprinzak made his speech in Hebrew and the Chief of Protocol translated it into French.

Mr. Sprinzak and Mr. Sharett then made the rounds, shaking hands with each diplomat separately.

The following were present: M. Yershov and the First Secretary of the U.S.S.R. Legation, M. V.I. Roikov; the French Minister, M. E.F. Guyon and the Counselor of the Legation, M. R. de la Motte; the Australian Minister, Mr. O.C.W. Fuhrman; the Czechoslovak Minister, M. E. Goldschmidt and the Second Secretary of the Legation, M. A. Bartussek; the Yugoslav Minister, M. N. Mitrovic and the First Secretary of the Legation, M. F. Gorak; the Netherlands Minister, Dr. J.A. Nederbragt and the Attaché of the Legation, M. J.C. Van Den Berg; the Belgian Minister, M. J.E.S. Dubois and the Attaché of the Legation, M. A. Turine; the Hungarian Charge d'Affaires, M. I. Romhányi and the Attaché of the Legation, M. A. Lohrman; the U.S.A. Charge d'Affaires, Mr. R. Ford and the First Secretary of the Legation, M. E.F. Guyon; the British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. J.E. Chadwick and the First Secretary of the Legation, Mr. D. Balfour; the Argentine Charge d'Affaires, Senor P. Chusella and the Third Secretary of the Legation, Senor V.G. Romero; the Romanian Charge d'Affaires, M. P. Davidescu; the Polish Charge d'Affaires, Senor G. Gampartini and the Second Secretary of the Legation, Senor J. Kozlowski; the Turkish Charge d'Affaires, M. H. Kura and the Second Secretary of the Legation, Senor J. Kozlowski; the Iranian Representative of Iran, M. H. Soltani.

U.N. Forces To Take Offensive Soon—Walker

KOREAN WARFRONT, Wednesday (AP). — Lieutenant General Walton H. Walker told his Eighth Army today that it "will take the offensive in a very short period of time."

In a fighting speech to his frontline troops, General Walker said: "Soon we are going to give up the attitude of defence which the delayed action had forced on us. As soon as we start forward and break the crust in front of us the enemy will fold."

"We can feel a weakening of the enemy now," he declared, adding, "and in some positions they actually are pulling out."

The Eighth Army Commander said that there had been weeks of "agony and suffering" for the Army inland, but necessary, stalling and holding while the power was being built up to take the offensive.

There has been little ground activity on the Korean front the last three days. However, United Nations gains in counter-offensives closed much of the gap torn last week by the North Koreans in their massive breakthrough south of Kigye near the east coast.

South Korean troops driving east from Yongchon and northwest from Kigye rolled back the attackers. To the east, a mixed force of South Koreans and Americans rammed shut the southern gate of the mountain corridor leading to Pusan and trapped 3,000 Communists.

United States Shooting Stars struck and sunk a newly constructed pontoon bridge north of Taupong, ten miles north of Taegu, General MacArthur's communiqué said today.

Another fighter formation destroyed three Yak fighters and damaged one at P'yongyang when they caught Communist ground crews at work camouflaging four planes.

Superforts continued striking at key railway junctions, bridges and marshalling yards. B-26 (Invader) light bombers continued hitting a bridge south of the 38th Parallel.

Security Council Approves Report

LAKE SUCCESS, Wednesday (Reuter). — The Security Council yesterday approved its annual report to the Assembly and, with only Russia abstaining, forwarded to it the record of its work during the past year.

Mr. Jacob Malik, the Soviet delegate, had insisted that all decisions taken between January 13 and July 15 should be deleted because they were illegal, as neither Russia nor Communist China were represented.

The report included all Council deliberations dealing with Korea up to July 15. Earlier, the Security Council rejected the Soviet resolution inviting a Chinese Communist representative to attend the Council's debate on the Peking government's charge that American planes had bombed Manchuria.

Britain and France were among the six member nations voting in favour of the resolution. The others were Russia, Yugoslavia, Norway and Cuba voted against, while Ecuador and Egypt abstained.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb, of Britain, this month's President of the Council, said the British delegation did not claim that the legal reasons for inviting a Chinese Communist representative were "watertight."

There were far more worshippers in synagogues in Jaffa this year than previously. Three prominent cantors from Sophia officiated at a service arranged by Bulgarian immigrants in one of the cinemas, converted into a synagogue for the holidays. By six o'clock last evening, the streets began to fill up with strollers, and long queues began to form at cinema box offices as the festival neared its end.

Marshall Slated For Defence Post

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (AP). — President Truman formally asked Congress today to change the law to allow General George C. Marshall to become Secretary of Defence.

The law prohibits men who have been on active military duty in the past 10 years from taking the post.

Mr. Truman wrote to the Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee: "I am a firm believer in the General Principles that our Defence establishment should be headed by a civilian. However, in view of the present critical circumstances and of General Marshall's unusual qualifications, I believe that national interest will be best served by making an exception in this case."

General Marshall would succeed Mr. Louis J. Johnson, who has resigned. In his letter to President Truman, he explained that his action was motivated by the criticism levelled at his policies in recent weeks by Congressional leaders.

Mr. Johnson, it had been charged, supported a policy of drastic economies in armed forces expenditures up to the moment that the U.S. became involved in the Korean war; it was added that while Secretary of State Dean Acheson was trying to strengthen the Western defence system, America's own defence programme was being "ruined" by drastic economy cuts.

Mr. Stephen Early also resigned as American Deputy Secretary of Defence.

President Truman accepted the resignation "reluctantly." Mr. Early had been President Roosevelt's press secretary.

It also was announced that Mr. William Henry Harrison, chief of an American telephone company, was appointed head of the U.S. arms production programme.

He will take charge of the Commerce Department's "National Production Authority" which will divert materials and factories from civilian to military use as needed.

The Senate Armed Services Committee held a closed door session to consider the legislation asked by President Truman.

'Big Three' Ministers Study Defence Plan

NEW YORK, Wednesday. — The Big Three ministers yesterday began secret sessions aimed at creating a new defence programme for Western Europe with powerful American support in manpower, weapons, and dollars.

Diplomatic authorities here said that U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson definitely plans to discuss the Japanese Peace Treaty outlook with Mr. Bevin while the two are in New York for current diplomatic conferences. The subject probably will not arise until next week, however.

At yesterday's Big Three meeting the foreign ministers agreed to give first priority to organizing a West European defence system including the question of a West German contribution to it.

(AP, U.P., Reuter)

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IN Jan Christian Smuts the world has lost one of its giants, a man of simple, wholesome, almost homely quality, but a rare personal SMUTS

of stature beyond that of normal men. Elemental genius tempered by a hardy simplicity of body and mind gave him an inexhaustible fount of vital energy which sustained him during 80 crowded years. In him was the perfect blend of action and contemplation. The "wrecked" of advancing years, the pressure of a world distraught, the grinding cares of great office, the shaft of political opposition and enmity — all recoiled harmlessly from this knightly figure clad in armour of proof that was compounded of serenity of mind and sublimity of soul. One could only wonder and admire how, in a world where so many lights were flickering and dying, the genius of the man burned steady and undimmed.

Behind all the practical achievement lay faith and vision. Thence came his Zionism. Deeply impregnated with the thoughts and ideals of the Old Testament ("They knew God, those old Jews," he would say) and with his cosmic conception of "wholes"—each separate cluster with its peculiar contribution to make to the sum total of the world's spiritual possessions — and his fealty to the moral and spiritual principle in human affairs, he met the Zionist ideal more than half-way. For him the Balfour Declaration was at once the redemption of biblical promise, the repatriation of an ancient wrong, and a contribution to that "unity in diversity" which has been the fundamental concept of idealist philosophy from Plato onwards, and to which he sought to give form and substance in a League of Nations.

Last survivor of the great humanist statesmen who sponsored the Balfour Declaration, Smuts remained, in thought, word and deed, faithful to its principles to the end. In and out of South Africa, by public utterance, by argument in Council, by private and personal influence, he pressed the Zionist case on innumerable occasions. His powerful intervention at many a crucial juncture in Zionist fortunes — the Versailles Conference, the Festschrift Paper, the Peel Commission, the White Paper of 1939, the Anglo-American Commission of Inquiry, to name only some — was always telling and often decisive. He watched every turn in the fortunes of the movement, and was lavish with advice, encouragement and practical help. For the statesman-scientist Weizmann, the statesman-philosopher Smuts cherished warm admiration.

The Jewish people rejoice that Smuts lived to celebrate with them the realization of his vision. On his eightieth birthday, flowers grown in the fields of Ramat Yochanan, which bears his name, were flown to his home near Pretoria. But their gratitude for his imperishable services not only takes visible form in that village in Ereẓ Zevulun, but is enshrined in the heart of every living Jew.

BOER HERDSBOY BECAME WORLD FIGURE JAN SMUTS—WARRIOR STATESMAN

GENERAL Jan Christian Smuts, O.M., warrior, statesman, philosopher — was one of the great of the twentieth century. For 50 years he played a dominating role in South African, Commonwealth and world affairs. There are few men who have played longer or larger roles than this one-time pale, sickly and shy Boer herdsboy, who was born on a lonely Cape farm on May 24, 1870. Although he received no formal education in his early youth, he rose to become Prime Minister of South Africa for over 14 years, a member of the Imperial Cabinet in the first World War, leader of the S.A. field forces in three wars, an elder statesman of the British Commonwealth, a Field Marshal and, among his most highly-prized honours, Chancellor of Cambridge University.



He was trained for Law at Christ College, Cambridge, where he had a brilliant academic career, and he became State Attorney in President Paul Kruger's Transvaal Republic Government when two years under the legal age. But his leaping to fame was as a soldier in the saddle when, at the head of a Boer commando, he successfully penetrated the British lines and operated in enemy territory in the South African War (1899-1902). He fought the British "To the bitter end."

Converted Enemy
By an act of great statesmanship on the part of Campbell-Bannerman's Liberal Government — restoring independence to the defeated Boer Republics a few years after the end of the war — he was converted from an implacable enemy of British Imperialism, denounced by him with great bitterness in "A Century of Injustice," into a staunch champion of the British Commonwealth.

While General Smuts devoted his entire life to active politics, he made several important contributions to botany and philosophy. As a philosopher he will be chiefly remembered for his theory of Holism, in which he advanced the concept that the whole is something over and above the sum of its constituent parts, and that no part is sufficient for complete fulfillment by itself. His political ideas were all cast in this philosophic mould, and it is no mere accident that his major contributions were experiments combining smaller parts of human society into larger parts and trying to bring them all together into one great Whole.

He pursued this vision in

with rebellion among the Boer republicans he unflinchingly — and at what cost to his own feelings few will ever know — used force to suppress the dissident forces led by the men who had been so recently his own comrades-in-arms in the struggle against the British Empire. This task successfully completed, he left his Cabinet desk in Victoria to lead the South African forces in the German East-Africa campaign against the formidable General Von Lettow-Vorbeck. After the latter's surrender in 1917, General Smuts accepted an invitation to join the Imperial War Cabinet in London and was given responsibility for planning the campaign against the U-boats. He became Prime Minister of the Union in 1919.

Creating the "League"
Before the end of the war he was thinking about the problems of peace. He laid before the Cabinet a memorandum, later issued as a pamphlet to the delegates attending the Peace Conference. He called it "The League of Nations: A Practical Proposal." President Wilson was quick to grasp the opportunity and Smuts played a vital role in the formation of the League.

By 1933 the great depression had brought South Africa to the brink of economic disaster. In one of the greatest gestures of his career Smuts agreed to serve under his leading political antagonist, General J. B. M. Hertzog, in a national Coalition Government. Meanwhile, he

in browns and greys, conveys very much the essence and characteristics of the model, while in No. 2 'Courtney' the figure movements blend with the surrounding nature. For the more sophisticated, there are two exquisite seashell arrangements, No. 1, one in very subtle blue-greys, and No. 22, where green-blues are dominant.

To me, the piece de resistance is the only nude shown, (No. 25) which shows Hoenick's mastery control of space, drawing and flesh tones, and makes one wish to see more of his figure arrangements.

Lab.

HAIFA ART NOTES
Cheerful Landscapes By Hoenick

Light, clear sunny light, is the most striking quality of Prof. P.K. Hoenick's oils on show at the Haifa Technical College this month. It is not the sombre light of the Flemish school, nor the spotted light-effects of the impressionists, but a clear, steady light bathing the whole picture, even the darker colours. The result is cheerful and very Mediterranean.

This latest exhibition includes some 35 oils painted during the past three years. They are mostly landscapes of which No. 2 'Carmel' and No. 21 'Kfar Giladi' are particularly happy in their brown-yellow-blue colour schemes and flower pieces, among which No. 14 'Poppies' and No. 18 'Gladoli' strike a vivid and harmonious note. Unfortunately, there are few portraits and figure paintings on view. Among the former, No. 22 'Negro', done mostly

advocating unification of the two defeated Boer Republics with the two British colonies, Natal and the Cape. This led to the establishment of the Union of South Africa in 1910. General Smuts was perhaps the outstanding architect of its Constitution.

War Strategist
When war came in 1914, General Smuts and the Premier, General Louis Botha, rallied Britain and Boer behind the Allied cause. Faced with rebellion among the Boer republicans he unflinchingly — and at what cost to his own feelings few will ever know — used force to suppress the dissident forces led by the men who had been so recently his own comrades-in-arms in the struggle against the British Empire. This task successfully completed, he left his Cabinet desk in Victoria to lead the South African forces in the German East-Africa campaign against the formidable General Von Lettow-Vorbeck. After the latter's surrender in 1917, General Smuts accepted an invitation to join the Imperial War Cabinet in London and was given responsibility for planning the campaign against the U-boats. He became Prime Minister of the Union in 1919.

Both Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden sought his constant advice in planning war strategy. In a tribute paid during his recent 80th birthday celebrations, Mr. Churchill said: "I cannot tell you how much I was helped by his profound wisdom and strategic grasp. In all their largest decisions in all their best thoughts, the British War Cabinet found themselves fortified by the spontaneous accord of the South African Prime Minister, thinking out the whole vast and moral problem for himself so many thousands of miles away."

Although he had been deeply grieved by the failure of his brainchild, the League of Nations, he was quick to grasp the need for another international organization. "I am a simple optimist, an unrepentant believer in human progress and in the eventual triumph of the human spirit," he once said. On another occasion he wrote: "When I look merely at history I am tempted to be a pessimist about man, but when I look at prehistory I am an optimist."

This was the spirit in which he went to the San Francisco Conference in 1945 to help plan the United Nations. He was the first to give clear expression to the hopeful feelings of the delegates and he had the personal satisfaction of seeing his draft accepted as the lofty preamble to the U.N. Charter.

Defeat
But fresh trouble soon overtook him. In the first post-war elections in 1948, the Unionists and their war-time ally, the Labour Party, went down before Malan's Nationalists. This defeat was not only that of his party, but also of his own ideas. The Nationalists represented all the forces which Smuts had preached against all his life. Dr. Malan aptly described his election victory as the defeat of Smuts' Holism. While Smuts had sought to weld Afrikaner and English into one united nation, the Nationalist Party consisted almost entirely of one section of the community. Instead of drawing together Europeans and non-Europeans into a close working partnership, as Smuts had dreamed of doing, the Nationalists deliberately advocated "apartheid," splitting up the two dominant racial groups. In place of closer integration within the Commonwealth of Nations and full support for the United Nations, the republican idealism of the new Government tended to weaken these bonds.

Despite his advancing old

age — "I had hoped to be put on the reserve," he wistfully commented — he gathered his strength and took to the political stocks. Up and down the country he stumped, turning himself at the age of 78 into a soap-box orator.

General Smuts had always been able to maintain a scientific detachment in his assessment of the historic role of Europeans in Africa. "We want European contact to mean for Africa, and for South Africa in particular, a blessing and not a blight. We do not want hatred, hostility or alienation to arise from the great experiment which is being tried in our continent," he reminded one audience.

Racial Theory
He laid great emphasis on the trial-and-error methods of scientific experiment in trying to formulate a policy for successful racial co-operation. While he believed in European superiority, he never thought of it as a biological condition, but as one of political expediency. He rejected assimilation between White and Black as he later rejected segregation, believing that there had to be "the fullest, freest development of the peoples of Africa along their own specific lines."

The death of General Smuts not only ends the life of one truly great man, but marks the end of an epoch in South African history.

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Readers' Letters

POSTAL SERVICE

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — While postal communications on the whole are improving, it is time that the following blatant shortcomings were eradicated.

1. It takes too long for letters to be delivered to an address in the same town as the sender. The same is true of post between various parts of this country.

2. Printed lists of Cable Rates are not available. Months ago you drew attention to this. Current charges vary according to the clerk on duty.

3. In other countries telephone subscribers can send telegrams over the telephone. Why have we to lose time in queuing at post office counters?

Improvements to the above do not depend on elaborate machinery but predominantly on efficient utilization of manpower. There should be now have elapsed a sufficient span of time to train people in this work.

Yours, etc., "W.E.L."

(Name and address supplied)

Ramat Yitzhak.

Post Office Reply

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — 1. Where address and addressee reside in the same town, letters are generally delivered on the same day. Mail between various parts of the country reaches its destination 24 hours after posting. Of course delays occur, but the P.O. is doing everything possible in order to prevent them.

2. As from July 1, several changes in cable arrangements have come into force, and a new list of cable rates is available at all P.O. counters. The problem of sending telegrams over the telephone has been under consideration for some months, and we have

Young Party Leads Syria's New Cabinet

By GIDEON WEIGERT

THE composition of Syria's new cabinet under Nazem el Kudi marks another stage in the swift rise of the A-Shaab party which fills a majority of places.

This party, founded in 1945 and reorganized in 1948, is mainly composed of the new generation of Syria's politicians who represent a large circle of the country's commerce and industry concentrated in Aleppo and the North. A-Shaab gained an overwhelming victory in last year's elections and, as the best organized party, formed a stable majority in the parliament dissolved by Colonel Humil el Za'im. It was the only party to dare unveiled opposition to the Damascus dictator. Although many of its leaders, including Assad Palas and Adnan el Atassi, were exiled by Za'im, the party emerged from the wave of terror as strong as ever.

One of the A-Shaab's most capable brains is Rushdi Kihya, a rising Aleppo statesman with a bright future. He led the Constituent Assembly carefully through the intricacies of the recently adopted constitution.

A-Shaab's leadership of the new cabinet is a defeat, if only temporary, for the opposition parties led by Akram Hourani, the "never-satisfied"

one." They have threatened to bring back the exiled ex-President, Shukry Kuwaty and are trying to restore the Syrian political scene to what it was a year ago.

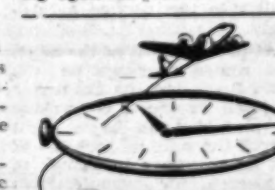
Against Egypt

Three members of the new cabinet were in el Kudi's cabinet last December, after Damascus' third military coup. They are Zaki Khatib, Shaker el Aas and George Shalhoub, who is a Christian. Colonel Fawzi Selo, who remains at the Ministry of Defence, is known in Israel, as he headed the Syrian delegation to the armistice talks and signed the agreement on behalf of his country.

It is obvious that the A-Shaab cabinet is much less sympathetic to the Cairo-Riad axis than were its predecessors. El Kudi has dared on more than one occasion to oppose Egypt's policy on Jordan's annexation of Arab-held Palestine, on the Korean war and other issues. There are good reasons for Ibn Saud's postponement of the second instalment of the six million dollar loan to Syria which was proposed when Shishakli ruled in Damascus.

Although by no means pro-Hashemite, el Kudi's cabinet is considered to be fairly tolerant to the aspirations of Jordan which still dreams of a "Greater Syria," and also to those of Iraq which does not cease its propaganda for a "Syria-Iraq Union." Observers think that President Attasi's vow on taking office that he will do his utmost "to achieve unity among all Arab countries" is more than mere words.

Talks between the two Levant states preparatory to resuming the economic relations broken off early in the year are making progress and the A-Shaab government seems to be striving earnestly to bring its country and the Lebanon closer to each other. One big question mark remains. For how long will the Army refrain from interfering again in politics?



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Beery, Nathan, Secretary

Latie, Ephraim, Treasurer

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s.s. "CAMPIDOGGIO" will arrive in Haifa on September 26, will begin offloading on September 27 after sunset and sail on September 28 at 6 p.m. as usual for LARNACA, ZEMER, PIRAEUS, BARI, VENICE, TRIESTE.
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Today also at: Kiryat Motz-Kiryat Hayim, Shomron, Kiryat Bialik, Kfar Aza, Giv'at Yael, Sabiniya, Ir Ganim, Kiryat Hukuk, Shifram, Tel Mond, Kfar Ziv, Ain Vered, Kfar Kfar, Hovot, Herut, Kfar Yaaveta, Shumlat, Yavot, Shumlat, Andar, Gadera, Moshav Petach.
Full details of the next day's calendar are given every evening at 8.30 on EOL TBAAK.
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